

EYSES SALON OPENED

American Artists Are Well and Creditably Represented.

EXHIBIT OF A HIGHER TONE

Favorable Criticism Passed on the Excellence of the Paintings Done by People From This Side—Guesses at the Medal Paintings—Some of the Striking Works.

Paris, April 29.—The official opening of the Champs Elysees salon took place today. The American contingent, one of the most successful in the history of the exhibition, is well represented in point of excellence. The following notes, taken from a private inspection of the works by a representative of the United Press, describes the most prominent of the exhibits of Philadelphia exhibitors.

Mr. Sig. J. C. O'Connell, from New York, exhibits a large water color view of the picturesque village of Marcellines at low tide. ("Marcellines Marie Basque.") The rendering is, as at high tide, covers almost up to the walls of the houses in the left of the picture, leaving only a narrow strip of water, whereas at low tide the heavy clouds overhead. The cottages are remarkably well rendered.

Two cattle pictures by Edwin D. Connel, from Brooklyn, are certain to attract every artist's attention. ("La Mare.") The Marsh shows three cows standing in the cool water of the foreground, while the remainder of the herd are scattered about the meadow and under the tall trees to the left. The other, "Noelle Valley," represents a woman driving her cow and flock of geese through a field bordered by a row of trees. The village church stands out in the background.

TWO SCENES FROM BURNS.

The life of Robert Burns has furnished Charles Neuber, from St. Louis, with the inspiration for two very beautiful pictures. One illustrates the poem to the "Mountain Daisy." The artist has chosen a gray frosty April morning. Burns, at the plough, in the immediate foreground, has just stopped his horse. Slightly leaning against the plough-handle, he is wrapped in contemplation of the daisy. In the distance to the left is shown his farm-house at Mossgiel. The second canvas represents "Burns and Highland Mary," illustrating the lines:

"How sweetly bloomed the gay green birch,
How rich the burn-thorn blossom."
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom."

They are seated against a tree on the banks of a stream at Montquherry. Highland Mary's eyes are gazing upward into Burns', as he places his right arm around her and clasps her left hand in his. The distance is lighted by the sun, the foreground being depicted in low tones. Mr. Neuber deserves to be commended for his choice of the subject. The picture is a study in delicate pink and gray of a young woman reading, wearing a pink summer dress, her face lit up by a pleasant smile. William Scoville, from New York, sends a fine oil painting of the National Library of Congress at Washington, entitled "Ambition." It is eighteen feet in diameter and contains about fourteen figures, some much over life-size. In the foreground is a large classical statue of the crown and palm that is ahead of them, held by a woman, representing Victory, who is leading a horse.

DANIEL AND THE LIONS.

H. O. Tanner, whose "Young Saboteur" elicited so much admiration last year, is again to the front with a large canvas representing "Daniel in the Lion's Den." The prophet is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

The upper part of the body is in shadow with the head turned towards the window above. In the deep shadows are the dark bodies of the lions, walking restlessly up and down, their fiery eyes giving additional terror to the darkness. One lion is resting on his haunches near Daniel, part of his head and paw being in the line of the moonlight, while in the background a streak of moonlight catches the back of another lion.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

Florian Peixotto from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil" (The Sun Bath). The subject is in a large chamber of Assyrian brick, on whose walls are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of a gallery or balcony dominates the prison, from which, supposedly, the king occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction. The moonlight enters through a window or trap-door over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe.

RREST OF LANDMARKS

Historic "Braddock's Rock," a Camping Ground in 1755.

PATRIOTS WILL PRESERVE IT

Sons of the Revolution Will Combine With the Sons of the American Revolution to Have the Rock's Historic Place Made Sacred—District Commissioners Asked to Cooperate.

The efforts of the Sons of the Revolution to reclaim and preserve "Braddock's Rock" is meeting with general approval and already steps have been taken to establish the identity and location of this relic of colonial warfare.

"Braddock's Rock," according to the most authentic traditional and historical evidence, is situated at the base of a little promontory on the north bank of the Potomac River, formerly known as "Camp Hill," but now occupied by the United States observatory grounds, which are bounded by E street on the north, the Potomac on the south and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-third streets on the west and east, respectively.

Over the rock in 1755 passed the flower of England's soldiery, headed by the illustrious general who met his death at the battle of Fort Mifflin, and by the father of his country, then a Virginia militia colonel, and in a few days to become Braddock's aide-de-camp, and by the Capitol of the Nation was threatened in 1814, this same hill, on which the observatory now stands, was occupied by the patriots, who marched from towards Bladensburg for the defense of the city.

CREEDIBILITY OF THE LEGEND.

In itself there is nothing particularly interesting or attractive about the rock. And but for the fact that it was there Gen. Braddock, leading his troops in this landing on the morning of April 14, 1755, it may have remained there till doom's day undisturbed and forgotten.

As a milestone marking the progress of the colonists in their warfare against the savage aborigines, it is, however, surrounded with a picturesque interest and attractive and interesting not alone to the Sons of the Revolution, but to all Americans. Under these circumstances, situated as it is, we half hidden by the undergrowth and surrounded by dumpings of tin cans and debris of all kinds, it is none the less, as the spot where the defenders of Anglo-Saxon supremacy once found a resting place.

It has been stated in regard to the credibility of the legend that Braddock landed on this rock, that to have done so would have been contrary to an unwritten rule of war, which is to always cross a river when you come to it. As Braddock's destination was Rock Creek, on the other side of which was Georgetown, it is thought that he would have landed up the creek.

At that time, however, the country on both sides of the creek was very low and marshy, having been filled in since. Then, there were two bridges that crossed the creek, not far from the mouth, and a road through the timberland led almost directly from this hill. The rock afforded a firm and convenient landing, and a magnificent spot for a camp, and the road to be traversed from there led directly on their intended line of march. In view of these facts it is not improbable that the solidly foresight of the commander led him to choose this spot for a landing.

POSITION SEEMS CHANGED.

Braddock's Rock, which, since that memorable night, has been the subject of more than a century and a quarter, is now on the "inland," the river at that point



Braddock's Rock.

having filed by constant washings from the shore and the dumping of refuse. The rock is about seven feet in height, ten feet in length and eight feet in width and weighs several tons.

Prof. G. Brown Goode has lately written a letter to the District Commissioners in which he suggests, if land around and adjacent to the rock is to be transformed into a public park, that a portion of the space might be devoted to a small artificial lake, which should occupy the former position of the northern part of the Potomac at that point. Then, he says, the rock and the adjacent banks could be restored to the condition in which they were before the river receded.

In the meantime, if the area around the rock were enclosed, Prof. Goode is of the opinion that the rock and its immediate surroundings would, on account of the association of the name of Braddock, be of great interest not only to the residents of the city, but also to visitors from all parts of the country.

Reviewing this subject from an historical standpoint, Prof. Goode says that the impression that Gen. Braddock marched from Alexandria to Winchester, Va., is erroneous. As a matter of fact, he said, there were two expeditions. The first, led by Braddock, which later proceeded to Alexandria. There they divided, the Forty-fourth Regiment, under Braddock, going westward, and the other, under George, going eastward, from Alexandria, landing at Camp Hill and on the day following disembarked from what has ever since been known as "Braddock's Rock."

LANDED UP THE RIVER.

Leaving here at an early hour, the troops landed at a point higher up the river, and from there marched a distance of about fifteen miles to the site of the battle, the present site of Rockville, Md.

The march was continued for three days, at the end of which time they arrived at Frederick and were met by Gen. Braddock, however, did not accompany the troops on this march to Frederick.

On leaving Camp Hill he returned to Alexandria, where a conference was held with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for the purpose of discussing the best way of providing means to carry on the war against the Indians. This action on the part of the governors being necessary, because England had refused to bear any part of the expense of sustaining the army, thus throwing the whole burden on the colonists.

Immediately after the adjournment of the conference Gen. Braddock hastened to join his troops at Frederick and later proceeded to Winchester, Va. On the march they passed through what is now known as Centerville, and still farther on through Williams Gap, in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The route traveled on this march is to this day known as "Braddock's road." It is

the movement of this section of the English army that has led to the belief that Gen. Braddock went (immediately from Alexandria to Winchester, Va.)

TWO TROOPS ON IT

Following these movements of the two sections of the army, it is plain to be seen that Gen. Braddock not only one, on the 14th of April, 1755, but in all probability a second time, when he followed his troops to Winchester by the same route, again landed at Camp Hill and once more trod upon the now famous rock.

But to follow the fortunes of Braddock and his troops a little farther, he remained at Frederick some days waiting for a road to be cut through the forest to Cumberland, but this plan was impracticable. He turned southward, crossed the Potomac at Conococheague, and joined the Forty-fourth Regiment at Winchester. From there he proceeded to the site of the battle, the present site of Rockville, Md., where he was finally wounded and his troops completely routed.

The little bit of the history of the French and Indian war extends beyond a doubt the location of the exact spot at which Gen. Braddock disembarked April 14, 1755, but the site is not known. The report of the Washington Astronomical Observatory made in 1871, in referring to the Braddock rock, it is stated that it was from this point that Braddock marched toward Fort Duquesne. Col. Peter Force, an antiquarian, not many years dead, had repeatedly pointed out this particular rock as the place where Braddock had landed.

OTHER RELICS PRESERVED.

This famous rock is not the only known relic of Revolutionary or colonial days which has not been secretly preserved and eventually forgotten, and it is eminently proper that the suggestions and wishes of the Sons of the Revolution should be carried out in this respect. The reclaiming of this famous rock and giving it its proper place among the interesting points or places connected with colonial warfare would be an act in which all Americans would be glad to take part. Besides this it would be the means of opening up as a public park what could be made one of the most beautiful points along the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington.

As suggested by Prof. Goode, the old outlines of the river could be reconstructed, making it not only interesting from a historical standpoint, but also beautiful to the eye, and for these reasons an objective point of interest to all visitors to the National Capital.

GOOD BOOKS' BAD FEATURES.

Library Association Criticizes Some Government Publications.

House bill, No. 8257, framed by F. A. Crandall, superintendent of public documents, and introduced by Congressman Fennell, of Iowa, was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Washington Library Association, held at the University last evening. Mr. Cyrus Adler, president of the association, presided and Secretary F. H. Parsons kept the records.

Previous to the discussion of the bill Miss A. R. Hasse, an expert cataloguer at the Government Printing Office, read a lengthy essay on "Books' bad features of good books," in which she pointed out the errors and defects for which the printers and binders were to a certain extent responsible in the printing and binding of the public documents. She referred to the paying of little wages, overcrowding of titles pages, the illustrations, and other errors.

Miss Hasse expressed the hope that the bill, which was framed to reduce the cost, increase the value, and simplify the methods of publication of the public documents furnished to the various departments, libraries, and to the public.

The discussion on the bill brought up many speakers. Mr. Crandall defended the bill, and said it would aid the libraries very materially in classifying public

documents. Mr. T. L. Cole maintained the double dating of a volume, but favored the bill because it reduced the inconvenience to a minimum. Mr. J. G. Ames favored the single dating on volumes. Mr. Henderson Fennell and Capt. H. L. Prince spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Owen cited his experiences with binders, and spoke of State records and how kept. The secretary read a letter from ex-President S. P. Spofford of the association, in which he said the bill was a long step in the right direction. No one spoke against the bill, but all rather commended it and desired its passage.

"This thing I tell you," said Mr. Black, "must go to Congress, for we haven't any relief from our rulers. And that is not it; they don't admit that our black children are bright and they are not advanced fairly as they ought to be. Oughtn't all us, you don't belong to the four hundred; but I tell you, we do belong to the five hundred, the six hundred."

A voice: "Yes, sir, we're a million."

IN THE SAME STRAIN.

Mr. L. G. Moore, a black man, spoke on the same line, only more strongly. He said that he believed that he was the blackest man in the audience, but he didn't believe in drawing the color line because he did not know what he might have some octoroon, octoroon or miscegenation relations. The Simon pure blacks were, however, to be credited with the emancipation of the race.

"It was they who telegraphed to God Almighty and were the beginning of the fight that gave them Abraham Lincoln. The colored people were, however, gradu-

ally drifting apart; and it was for this reason that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water—the women—were here crying for justice to their children. He said he had studied the question of the colored schools. He knew there was discrimination, but the black people were partly to blame for it."

He said in conclusion that he was aware of the way the blacks were treated; that they could get no employment, either as teachers, or in any other intellectual pursuit, while the yellow people were taken care of from the little girl up.

PASSED RESOLUTIONS.

The chairman here appointed a committee on resolutions, which, reading the following, which was read and adopted:

"Whereas, the object of civilized government should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to a people and its posterity and

Whereas, the Christian and well-disposed white people of this country, realizing the great injustice imposed upon the colored people by holding them in slavery for more than two hundred years, and working as near as possible to repair the injury by relieving said people in its aforesaid condition, to assume the duties of freedom and citizenship, by donations and liberal governmental appropriations in money to secure the needed objects of education and,

Resolved, That it is the sense and deliberate judgment of this meeting that Mr. Crandall and administration of said office be required by a committee of Congress."

The committee was composed of O. C. Black, T. L. Jones, Rev. G. W. Lee, J. M. Foster, J. W. M. Stewart, and W. G. Tyler.

Mr. J. B. Pollard moved the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried almost unanimously.

DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Charges Against the Colored School Trustees.

BLACK FIGHTING YELLOW

Mass Meeting of Colored People Demands Investigation of the Public Schools—Some Specific Charges Made—Congress Asked to Intervene—Grave Accusations.

The black four hundred of Washington asserted itself in contradiction to the yellow four hundred at a very lively mass meeting, which was held last night at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. The substance of the cause of disagreement between these two classes of the colored people has heretofore been given in The Times.

There was a very large crowd in attendance, and the meeting was addressed by some of the ablest men of the colored race in the District.

The speakers handled a very delicate question with a good deal of tact, and at times with an effervescence of humor, but the question was evidently one of great moment and seriousness to the black people. The meeting closed with a resolution, looking to the appointment of a committee to look into the conduct and administration of the colored public schools, with special reference to the colored trustees, and the supervising principals. This committee will ask for a Congressional investigation.

The great point at issue before the meeting was the discrimination against black boys and girls in favor of yellow boys and girls; that the latter were the pets of teachers, and that when the black boys and girls were graduated they could not find employment, while yellow girls were employed as teachers and yellow boys could find employment in stores and offices.

YELLOWS WERE FAVORITES.

One speaker gave an illustration of how the well-cared-for youth were petted and coddled by the teachers, while the little black boy, if ill dressed, was tabooed and considered as something not to be touched by the dainty school teachers of the yellow four hundred.

The Commissioners were attacked, the purchase of school lots at exorbitant prices was attacked, and in fine the lack of suffrage was attacked as possibly the root of all the evils, and the restoration of it the only remedy.

The meeting was opened by Mr. O. C. Black, who, in explaining its purpose, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called solely in the interest of the working people of this district. For over thirty years the management of our public schools has been in the control of one class of people, and they have so used the powers delegated to them, as to think themselves the masters of the people and not their servants. It has come to such a deplorable condition that the honest man who works the streets, or the honest woman who labors at the washboard in the kitchen, whose complexion is not white with powder or whose hair is not frozen, is not to be considered in the distribution of the public patronage. We are disappointed, we are angry, and we are here to strike a blow at the tyrants who for thirty years have kept the working classes in degradation."

ATTACKED SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The speaker then made an apology for the absence of some of the speakers. He continued his address by saying that the colored people had made repeated demands for a change of the trustees of the colored schools, but no satisfactory answer was given by the white people in authority. He said that there were many instances of wrong doing of which he mentioned the purchase of the Slater school lands at \$1.10 a foot when the real price was 50 cents a foot.

Sometimes, he said, had made more than \$1,000 out of that job. There was robbery; going on and that was why there could be no relief. Then he mentioned the Ivy City school, where \$650 was paid for lots that were worth only \$100. Then there was the Fifteenth street school, for which the land was purchased at 75 cents a foot when its real value was 35 cents a foot. In all of these cases he said that adjoining lots of near at hand and just good, could have been bought for the figures he named as the real value.

"This thing I tell you," said Mr. Black, "must go to Congress, for we haven't any relief from our rulers. And that is not it; they don't admit that our black children are bright and they are not advanced fairly as they ought to be. Oughtn't all us, you don't belong to the four hundred; but I tell you, we do belong to the five hundred, the six hundred."

A voice: "Yes, sir, we're a million."

IN THE SAME STRAIN.

Mr. L. G. Moore, a black man, spoke on the same line, only more strongly. He said that he believed that he was the blackest man in the audience, but he didn't believe in drawing the color line because he did not know what he might have some octoroon, octoroon or miscegenation relations. The Simon pure blacks were, however, to be credited with the emancipation of the race.

"It was they who telegraphed to God Almighty and were the beginning of the fight that gave them Abraham Lincoln. The colored people were, however, gradu-

ally drifting apart; and it was for this reason that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water—the women—were here crying for justice to their children. He said he had studied the question of the colored schools. He knew there was discrimination, but the black people were partly to blame for it."

He said in conclusion that he was aware of the way the blacks were treated; that they could get no employment, either as teachers, or in any other intellectual pursuit, while the yellow people were taken care of from the little girl up.

PASSED RESOLUTIONS.

The chairman here appointed a committee on resolutions, which, reading the following, which was read and adopted:

"Whereas, the object of civilized government should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to a people and its posterity and

Whereas, the Christian and well-disposed white people of this country, realizing the great injustice imposed upon the colored people by holding them in slavery for more than two hundred years, and working as near as possible to repair the injury by relieving said people in its aforesaid condition, to assume the duties of freedom and citizenship, by donations and liberal governmental appropriations in money to secure the needed objects of education and,

Resolved, That it is the sense and deliberate judgment of this meeting that Mr. Crandall and administration of said office be required by a committee of Congress."

The committee was composed of O. C. Black, T. L. Jones, Rev. G. W. Lee, J. M. Foster, J. W. M. Stewart, and W. G. Tyler.

Mr. J. B. Pollard moved the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried almost unanimously.

The meeting was opened by Mr. O. C. Black, who, in explaining its purpose, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called solely in the interest of the working people of this district. For over thirty years the management of our public schools has been in the control of one class of people, and they have so used the powers delegated to them, as to think themselves the masters of the people and not their servants. It has come to such a deplorable condition that the honest man who works the streets, or the honest woman who labors at the washboard in the kitchen, whose complexion is not white with powder or whose hair is not frozen, is not to be considered in the distribution of the public patronage. We are disappointed, we are angry, and we are here to strike a blow at the tyrants who for thirty years have kept the working classes in degradation."

ATTACKED SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The speaker then made an apology for the absence of some of the speakers. He continued his address by saying that the colored people had made repeated demands for a change of the trustees of the colored schools, but no satisfactory answer was given by the white people in authority. He said that there were many instances of wrong doing of which he mentioned the purchase of the Slater school lands at \$1.10 a foot when the real price was 50 cents a foot.

SWEPT BY FLAMES

Continued from First Page.

SWEPT BY FLAMES

Continued from First Page.

wind veered around to the east, driving the course of the conflagration to the more sparsely built-up residence district and the fire died out, leaving the high school building, the only one of any size, remaining in the camp. The list of business houses destroyed includes every firm of any size in the city. Many residences were also swept away.

When it was realized that the fire would now die out, the people who had raced to the hills began a wild scramble to find quarters for the night. Special trains were hurried to Victor, Florence and Colorado Springs by the Midland Terminal route. Others went later tonight.

There are two dead and several injured as a result of the Palace Hotel explosion. An unknown man was shot by a policeman while looting a burning building. One of the dead men has been identified as a man named Griffith, who worked at Gold King, and another as J. W. Crigger.

George Leyden was so badly injured that he will die. Others seriously hurt are: E. H. Smith, John Evans, Larry Maroney, E. Broadway, George Young, one of the Rose brothers of Rose & Leddy, druggists, G. E. Youngstone, John Kriger, E. Madley, Gene Leyden.

Later—Five thieves were shot in town tonight and two in Poverty Gulch. Twenty-five firemen were injured during the riot. The ruins are still blazing fiercely. People have sought refuge in box cars, sampling works and shaft houses. Two train loads have gone to Victor and one to Gillett.

WEST CRIPPLE CREEK, TOO.

Fire Breaks Out in a Place Composed of Scattered Houses.

Cripple Creek, Colo., April 29.—Fire has broken out in West Cripple Creek late tonight.

As the place is composed largely of scattered cabins and cottages it is believed the blaze will not be very serious.

Sleeping on the Hills.

Denver, Colo., April 29.—A telephone message from Abmon, on Bull Hill, late tonight states that nine persons are reported killed; some by the blowing up of a hardware store and others in the Palace Hotel explosion. Many serious casualties are reported. Hundreds of people are sleeping out on the cold hills or are grouped about bon fires.

BLOW TO THE REED BOOM

Continued from First Page.

at the meetings of the various Congressional delegations, turned out to be overwhelmingly anti-McKinley; the ticket being selected by votes ranging from 18 to 5 and 10 to 3.

The McKinleyites are compelled to admit that under the influence of Senator Culver's arguments and pleadings some of the delegates are wavering. Some are inclined to break away. This was clearly evidenced today in the case of the delegation from Sangamon county, Senator Culver's home. It had been given to McKinley instructions but nevertheless by a vote of 18 to 29, it elected a Calumet delegate to the committee on national delegates.

The McKinley men protested and on a partial verification of the vote, reduced the majority to two, but David Litter, one of the Senator's closest friends, was in the chair and adjourned the meeting before the certification could be completed, the remainder of the business completed. Much of the same methods marked the close of the first day's session of the State convention.

Another Dead Infant Found.

Officer Scramlin, of the Fourth precinct, found a dead infant at the corner of B and Canal streets last night. He brought it to the station house and the coroner will be notified this morning.

Assaulted His Wife.

Edward Thompson, colored, had trouble with his wife last night and because he was so brutal as to strike her he is behind the bars at the first precinct station.

The Greatest Clothing Sale at M. Dyrenforth & Co's.

The retail clothing store of M. Dyrenforth & Co., 155 Market street, Newark, N. J., has been closed, and their splendid stock of spring clothing has been removed to their establishment, 621 Pennsylvania avenue, under the Metropolitan Hotel, where it will be sacrificed at actual cost.

The sale begins this morning at 8 o'clock and will continue until every garment has been disposed of. Such a slaughter sale of spring and summer clothing in the beginning of the season is unprecedented, and there is no doubt that their store will be packed to the doors during its continuance. This stock of clothing is of Dyrenforth & Co's own manufacture, and that means a guarantee of complete satisfaction to the multitude of people in Washington who are their patrons. Every suit will be sold with their guarantee for fit-style and wear.

The jurors in the homicide case of Samuel Patterson and William Books, placed on trial in Judge Cole's court yesterday for the murder of Lewis Dade, were locked up for the night at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The trial will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

Locked the Jury Up.